



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## BOOK NOTES

---

*A Text-Book of Psychology*, by EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. Macmillan, New York, 1909. 311 p.

This work, the author tells us, was written to take the place of his "Outlines of Psychology," which was stereotyped in 1896 and could no longer be revised. It is necessarily larger than the earlier work, although in general it follows its lines. Little space is given to nerve physiology, which it is held the physiologists can better teach, the psychologist needing all the time for his own problems. Statements of the physiological conceptions are necessary, though at present largely hypothetical, but beginners are not ripe for discussion of unsettled points. The book is well printed, with good indexes, forty-four illustrations, and the reputation of the author makes it needless to say that it is sure of a commanding position in its field.

*Letters, Lectures and Addresses of Charles Edward Garman*. A Memorial Volume. Prepared with the co-operation of the class of 1884, Amherst College, by ELIZA MINER GARMAN. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1909, 616 p.

This volume is dedicated by the widow of Professor Garman to "the students with whom my husband loved to work and to the friends whose sympathy and appreciation he so highly prized." It is, we fancy, about the kind of memorial, the subject of it would have preferred. The first part contains philosophical papers, most of which had been unpublished before, on such topics as automatism, Hume on the limits of knowledge, Kant on dating and locating, Science and theism, the Universe and God, the Will and the sentiments, Pleasure or righteousness, Expediency as a working principle, Authority and punishment, Members of the state, the Right of property, Scientific ideals and social practice, the Coming reform, the Training of a boy, Recreation, a Plea for philosophy in the pulpit, Sunday in the mountains, in Memory of President Seelye, Mary Lyon, the Mount of temptation, etc. Some of these are letters and others addresses to classes. The third part contains a collection of letters to the various classes which Professor Garman taught, appreciations, his letters to individuals and testimonials from his students.

*The Case of Eusapia Palladino*, by J. COURTIER. Bulletin de l'Institut Général Psychologique, 1908, Nov.-Dec., Nos. 5-6. Au Siège de la Société, Paris, 1908. pp. 415-578.

This comprises a study of Eusapia Palladino by J. Courtier during the years 1905-08, together with discussions and observations upon the subject during the above three years. First the phenomena of raps, levitations, cabinets, transition of objects, and luminous phenomena are described. The subject herself is then described, with a brief biography, and various experiments involving the use of scientific apparatus are reported. The investigators believe they have proven displacement of objects in Eusapia's vicinity, sometimes without contact. The subject seems to discharge electrosopes at a distance and produce molecular vibrations. The luminous phenomena they cannot explain. She often entered into a veritable second state

and had cutaneous hyperesthesia for some time afterward, claiming partial amnesia during the séance.

*Essai sur les Principes de la Métrique Anglaise*, by PAUL VERRIER.  
H. Welter, Paris, 1909. 3 v.

The first volume discusses prosody, including sounds, accents, syllables, intonation, pauses; the second, rhythm, including feet, verse, its beginning and end, homophony, the strophe; the third, metrics, including its simple variations, combinations, traditional forms, technical terms, signs, etc. The perception of rhythm is next considered, beginning with measures of space and time generally, the functions of optical illusions, functional rhythms, modification of cells, tension, defects of rhythm. Under æsthetics of rhythm the author discusses the rhythms of nature, utility, art, and the origin and evolution of poetic metres, together with the emotional value of the forms of rhythm, homophony, etc.

*A Theory of the Genetic Basis of Appeal in Literature*, by HOMER CLYDE HOUSE. A dissertation presented to the Faculty of the University of Nebraska in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. 77 p.

This is an interesting genetic study. It is chiefly devoted to natural phenomena in literature including trees and woods, heavenly bodies, fire, frost, the sea, rivers, mountains, animal life, each of which is thought to be potent in the inspirations of literature. The author then proceeds to consider personality, the emotional life of nerves, dominant themes in literature, viz., love, death, contest, mystery, travel, etc., and the sources of their appeal.

*Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie*, von Wilh. Wundt, Herm. Oldenberg, and others. Teubner, Berlin, 1909. 572 p.

This is the fifth division of the first part of the series of volumes on the Culture of the Present, edited by Hinneberg. Wundt treats of the beginnings of philosophy and the philosophy of primitive people under the rubrics logic, psychology, philosophy of nature, ethics, with retrospect and prospect of the coming philosophy. Oldenberg deals with Indic philosophy, Goldziher with that of Islam and Judea, Grube with Chinese, Inouye with Japanese, von Arnim deals with the earliest European philosophy, especially that of Greece, Baeumker with the European philosophy of the middle ages, and Windelband with modern philosophy to Schopenhauer, but with thirty pages of contemporary French, English and German philosophy.

*Le Régime des Aliénés*, par FERNAND DUBIEF. Rousset, Paris, 1909. 350 p.

In the first part the author treats criminal insanity, drunkenness, the half idiotic and half responsible, the death penalty for such, and vagabonds. In the second part, devoted to treatment, he deals with arbitrary sequestration, medical certificates and the property of the insane. The third part is devoted to hospitals and deals with quarters for observation, patients cared for by their families, medical principles involved. In the appendix, texts adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and the St. Gall law concerning habitual drunkards, etc., are treated.

*Die Mnemischen Empfindungen*, von RICHARD SEMON. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1909. 392 p.

We have here a very important work which the author deems the skeleton of a new psychology. The first part is devoted to original sensations, the synchronous phase, the idea of sensory fields, homo-

phony and sensory differentials, the acholathuic of original sensations, the mnemic sensations, the single engram and its complications, the store of engrams won in the individual life, eckphoria and the various forms under which association appears, the eckphorius valuation of components, the irreversibility of mnemic sequences, how mnemic sensations differ from original ones, their proportionate variability, the repetition of stimuli as creating all pre-conditions for mnemic homophony, manifestations of undifferentiated homophony and abstractions by its means, their differentiation and modality, the engramic activity of homophonic components, rivalry of original and mnemic sensations, with a few final conclusions.

*L'Année Psychologique*. Publiée par Alfred Binet. Quinzième Année. Masson et Cie, Paris, 1909. 496 p.

This volume in interest seems fully to equal that of preceding numbers and has nearly a dozen original memoirs, the longest of which is on the intelligence of imbeciles. Others are on the memory of insects, by Plateau, an analysis of dreams, by Jung, new clinical theories concerning dementia, taste, psychology of painting, etc. These occupy 358 pages, the rest being devoted to reviews.

*Die Seele des Menschen*, von JOHANNES REHMKE. 3d rev. ed. Teubner, Leipzig, 1909. 132 p.

This little handbook describes the soul as changeable, as will and especially as consciousness, objective, perceptive, judging, thinking, causal, etc. It is not illustrated, the print is fine, the standpoint rather idealistic.

*Rééducation Physique et Psychique*, par H. LAVRAND. Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1909. 121 p.

This little handbook, after a general introduction, describes psychic and motor re-educations, the latter as seen in ataxia, paralysis, tics, language troubles, deaf-muteness, together with re-education of hearing, respiration, circulation, the organic system, etc.

*The Inaccuracy of Movement*, by H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. Archives of Psychology, No. 13, June, 1909. The Science Press, New York, 1909. 37 p.

The author first discusses the methods of studying movements, extent, time and force, the illusions produced by impact, indifferent points, relations between extent and duration, memory for extent and duration, influence of the degree of contraction, criteria of the judgment of extent.

*A Quantitative Study of Rhythm*, by HERBERT WOODROW. Archives of Psychology, No. 14, June, 1909. The Science Press, New York, 1909. 66 p.

This is a Columbia contribution, the contents of which are as follows: historical, apparatus and procedure, intensity, rate and intensity, duration, the meaning of rhythmical groupings, summary.

*Der Begriff des Ideals*, von ABRAHAM SCHLESINGER. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1909. 228 p.

Schlesinger here continues his analysis of ideas, treating first the systematic psychological representation of typically composed ideal theories. The second section is devoted to a valuation of the same.

*Mental Medicine*. Some Practical suggestions from a spiritual standpoint, by OLIVER HUCKEL. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, 1909. 219 p.

After an introduction by L. F. Backer the first conference is on

mental and spiritual factors in the problem of health, the second on the theoretical value of faith and prayer, third on the possibilities in the control of the unconscious, the fourth, some elements of morbid moods, fifth, higher faculties in the re-education of the nerves, especially relaxation and work.

*De l'Illusion — son mécanisme psycho-social*, par LE PRESTIDIGITATEUR ALBER. Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1909. 118 p.

This handbook has four chapters entitled respectively illusions, illusionists, the spectators, and the experiences.

*The Influence of Emotional States on the Functions of the Alimentary Canal*, by W. B. CANNON. From the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, April, 1909. 8 p.

*The Collection of Rosaries in the United States National Museum*, by IMMANUEL M. CASANOWICZ. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1909. (Reprint from the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 333-360.)

*Zur Geschichte und Theories des Telegrammargumentes in der Lehre von der psychophysischen Wechselsirkung*, von ALOYS MÜLLER. (Sonderabdruck aus Zeitschrift für Psychologie, Bd. 49. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1908. pp. 440-446.)

*Ueber psychophysische Wechselwirkung und das Energieprinzip*, von ALOYS MÜLLER. (Sonderabdruck aus Zeitschrift für Psychologie, Bd. 47. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1907. pp. 115-140.)

*Ueber die Möglichkeit einer durch psychische kräfte bewirkten Änderung der Energieverteilung in einem geschlossenen System*, von ALOYS MÜLLER. Fritz Eckardt, Leipzig, n. d. (Sonderabdruck aus Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik, Bd. 134. pp. 151-165.)

*Two Extensions in the Use of Graphs in Elementary Logic*, by WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING. The University Press, Berkeley, Cal., 1909. (University of California Publications in Philosophy, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 31-44.)